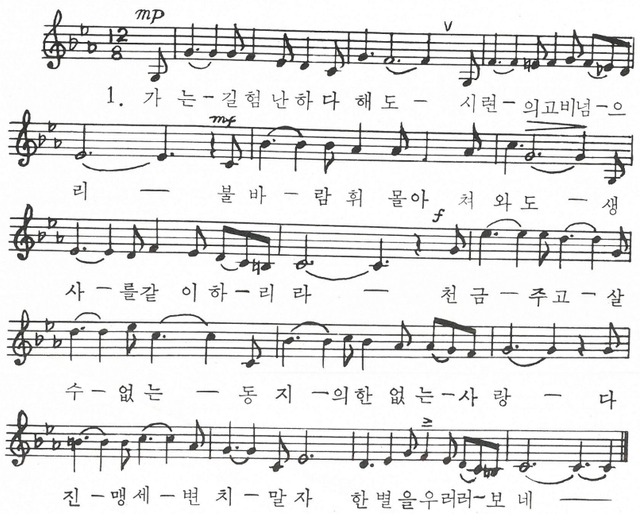
No. 13632

STAC

PER. DIV
NOV 16 1982
NYPL

No. 3 (95) 1982

Women OF KOREA

동지애의 노래

Song of Comradeship

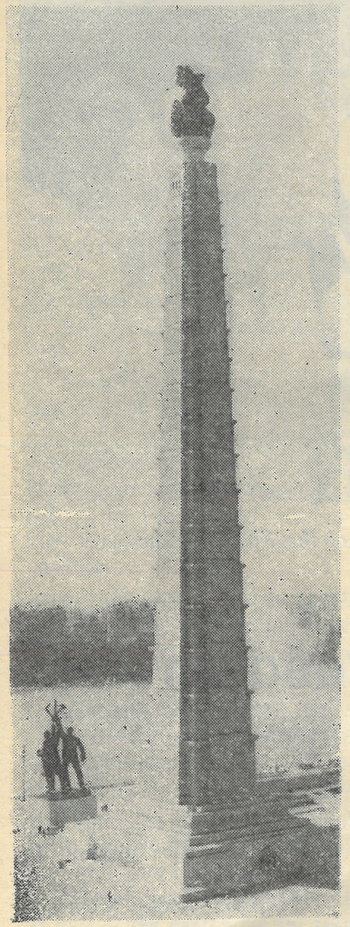
1. However thorny the road
We shall endure the trials
In the teeth of fiery winds
We shall share life and death
The unbounded comradeship is above price
Let us be true to our oath
We look up to Han Byol, our loadstar.

2. The flower blooms on a rock
With single devotion
The life is immortal
Under the loving care
We must take the revolutionary road rain or snow
Let us be true to our oath
We look up to Han Byol, our loadstar.

Women of KOREA

No. 3 (95) 1982

The Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union



FRONT COVER:
Joy of patternmakers (at the Pyongyang Textile Combine)

BACK COVER:
Ryongyon Falls in Mt. Myohyang

CONTENTS

LEADER OF PEOPLE
Political Right Accorded to Women 2

* UNDER RAYS OF PARTY *
Developing a Country Centring Working People . . 4

"Great Fortune for Korean People" 5

Conceiving Lofty Desire 6

ESSAY
Mt. Kumgang in Autumn . . . . Kim Dong Chun . . . 8

Crossing and Recrossing River Amnok 9

Our National History of Rice Cultivation 7

Korea's Reunification Must Be Achieved As Early As Possible 12

New History for Shores of Potong River 21

Brilliant Vista of Grand Nature-Remaking Projects 24

Textile Mill Bears Its Fruit **Min Byong Suk** 26

14 cm and 80 m 28

* DIRTY PAST OF CHON DU HWAN *
Bloodthirsty Slayer's Remarkable "Talent" 29

Status of Women Workers in South Korea 30

Avowal of the Defeated 32

Published by the Working People's Organization Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

Kolels

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among workers of the Komdok Mine

LEADER OF PEOPLE

Political Right Accorded to Women

Now our women are accorded equal rights with men in the state, economic, cultural, socio-political and other spheres.

Take the voting rights as an instance.

The entire women who have reached the age of 17 have the right to elect and be elected deputies to the power organs at all levels as a fulfledged citizen of the country, irrespective of their occupation and abode.

This political right our women are enjoying is permeated with the great loving care of the fatherly leader; he has exerted himself to bring up women, who had received harsh inhuman treatment for centuries, as master of the country like men.

It happened on a mid-October day in 1946 just before the first democratic election in Korean history.

That day the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went down to the Constituency No. 57 in Samdung Sub-County, Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province.

Boundless was the joy of local men and women greeting the fatherly leader for whom they had longed even in a dream and taking pride in their first participation in the election.

The fatherly leader had a heart-to-heart talk with the delegates of parties and public organizations.

Exchanging words with a representative of the Women's Union, the fatherly leader told her earnestly that she should actively participate in nation-building as well as men and keep her rights firmly in accordance with the Law on Sex Equality promulgated on July 30, 1946.

The news travelled fast throughout the country and deeply stirred the women in active preparations for the election.

Nevertheless, the anti-Party factionalists maintained that the women should not be elected to the people's committees and even that they should not be allowed to take part in the election.

The awakened women could not restrain their surging indignation against the plot of those guys to infringe their precious political right given by the fatherly leader.

Informed of this fact, the respected leader fully exposed the machinations of the anti-Party factionalists who tried to shut out women from the politics looking down on them as yet. Thus he reduced them to silence.

On November 1 that year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Women account for half of the population. If half of the people do not take part in electing the organ of power or in its work, such power can hardly be called a genuine people's power. Women constitute a great force, and large numbers of them are sharing in the work of rehabilitating our country no less creditably than men. In our country women are guaranteed by law equal rights with men in all fields. The Law on Sex Equality, therefore, should be fully enforced in the elections, for only then can they be truly democratic elections."

On receipt of his earnest teachings, the women shed tears of thanks.

Already in the days of hard-fought battle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the great leader matured a plan for women's emancipation. Busy as he was leading the building of a new country immediately after liberation, he gave the final touches to each phrase of the Law on Sex Equality and published it, saying: There is no one but us to provide the women accounting for half of the population with genuine rights and freedom and emancipation.

Afterwards, the fatherly leader saw that all the women's rights were put into effect substantially.

Thanks to his meticulous and warm loving care, all of our women who had been outcast from politics for a long time took part in the historic democratic elections and many of them were elected to the people's committees at all levels. (In the elections to the provincial, city and county people's committees held on November 3, women accounted for 13.1 per cent of the entire people's committee members. And they occupied 14.77 per cent of the sub-county people's committee membership.) Thus they came to devote themselves for the prosperity of the country.

Developing a Country Centring Working People

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"Our socialist system is the most advanced social system where the working masses are masters of everything and where everything in society serves the working masses."

Thanks to the great leader and the glorious Party, a working people's paradise has come into being in this land that attaches the highest importance to people in every respect and serves them.

A number of towering factory buildings throughout the country, varieties of abundant crops and fruits in mountains and plains and the material and cultural wealth built in this land—all of them have been made for the people and used for the promotion of their welfare.

Our Party neither stints a priceless treasure for the people's fortune nor hesitates to destroy anything valuable and important if it is bad for their health and life and rebuild it from ruin.

There is Naegok-ri called an alpine village in Pochon County, Ryanggang Province, northern tip of our country. A logging railroad was running through a hamlet named Saeonsupyong in this village. The railroad made a louder noise as our national economy enlarged its scale and the railroad increased its utility factor. This is quite in the nature of things.

But, the Party saw to it that the railroad changed its course, lest the villagefolks should feel the least inconvenience.

As a result, a new railroad was laid out by cutting a tunnel through a high mountain for their benefit.

Nor was that all. The glorious Party took a measure to regenerate a hot spring buried under fallen leaves in this hamlet and build a sanatorium and a bathhouse there so that the people might recruit their health and visitors to the revolutionary battle site could make full use of the establishments.

It is thanks to the benevolent care of the Party that a modern hot spring sanatorium and bathhouse came into existence in the Saeonsupyong Hamlet contributing to the promotion of people's health and attracting a large number of excursionists.

Here is another episode.

In order to confer a full cultural benefit upon our people who had no worries about food, clothing and shelter, the glorious Party sent a TV set to each home of people in the mountains.

But, two solitary houses deep in the mountains were unable to enjoy such a benefit because surrounding lofty peaks intercepted electric waves. So the members of two families could not but go down to the seat of the village to view television every night despite of their own TV sets.

In order to enable those people living deep in the mountains to see television well, the glorious Party centre graciously set up a TV microwave relay control office and provided the workers of this office with every condition to fully serve the convenience of people.

In response to the Party's intention, the workers of the provincial TV microwave relay control office decided to erect a new TV relay tower for the interests of two families, and started their work.

In fact, the construction of the tower was not an easy job, for it necessitated enormous materials, funds and manpower.

And yet the Party showed benignant solicitude by supplying necessary materials without stint and even dispatched a helicopter to help the constructors and villagers in the toilsome work going up and down the steep peaks.

Thus appeared a new TV relay tower for two houses outlying in the heart of a mountain 1,000 metres above sea-level.

This is a reality which can be achieved only under the beneficent rays of our Party that is brilliantly accomplishing the lofty intention of the great leader who always finds his pleasure in the happiness of the people.

The rays of the utmost affection for the people have produced the Changgwang and Munsu Streets on the banks of Potong and Taedong Rivers in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, and brought blissful laughter to unknown remote villages among the mountains.

Graciousness of our Party is boundless, indeed: It has built a fine, broad concrete bridge for the sake of a few children of a mountain hamlet who used to attend school by fording a stream over stepping-stones, and made a helicopter stand ready to carry ailing inhabitants of a solitary island to a big hospital on the land for medical treatment without delay.

It is owing to the warm rays of the Party piercing into every detail of our people's daily life that the country centring the working people—our homeland of Juche—attains prosperity and the people enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

"Great Fortune for Korean People"

(Voice of World Revolutionary People)

"It is the greatest happiness and pride of the Korean people to have His Excellency dear Kim Jong Il, who perfectly embodies in himself the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary thought, distinguished leadership and lofty virtue and wisely leads all fields of the revolution and construction as the sole successor to His Excellency great President Kim Il Sung.

"The world peoples, not to speak of we Malian people, are pleased with it intensely.

"As they have the leader of people who succeeds to the great leader, in the person of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il, a bright future is in store for the Korean people and all future victories are firmly guaranteed for them."

(Amadou Daouda Diallo, Member of the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union.)

"Dear Mr. Kim Jong Il is the leader of people who perfectly personifies ideology, virtue and leadership of great President Kim Il Sung.

"Dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il constantly devotes his all to the benefit of the people.

"That's why the people have hailed him as the illustrious leader and Secretary of the Party Central Committee.

"He has completely acquired the revolutionary theory of Juche and is brilliantly taking over the revolutionary cause initiated by President Kim Il Sung."

(T.B. Mukherjee, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and President of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea.)

"Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has assumed the leadership of Korea, which is a great event of historic significance.

"A brilliant future lies before Korea which has such a young person as her leader."

(Pierre Pranchert, Member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.)

"Esteemed His Excellency Kim Jong Il is a new leader of the Korean revolution, leader of the world revolution and the sole successor to the cause of Kimilsungism."

(Sacholhwan, Judge of Singapore.)

"First, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is most faithful to President Kim Il Sung ideospiritually; secondly, he cherishes the greatest devotion to the Party and the revolution, to the country and the people; thirdly, he is an outstanding thinker who perfectly impersonates the ideology and theory of Kimilsungism and inherits, develops and enriches them; and fourthly, he is a great guider who personifies President Kim Il Sung's method of wise leadership and a great master of guidance who organizes and mobilizes the people through the excellent method of leadership and style of work.

"In other words, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a preeminent thinker and theoretician, prodigy of practice and leadership, and a man of lofty virtue who is adored most by the people. In short, Comrade Kim Jong Il is an authority on great Kimilsungism."

(Bezandry Christophe, Vice-Chairman of the Malagasy People's National Assembly.)

"Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is the latest general hospital that no hospital can match in architecture and facilities throughout the world. It is rather a palace of happiness and affection.

"What struck me with admiration is that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has set up this maternity hospital acting as a planner of its design and contractor of its construction.

"Neither country nor history has ever known the fact that a leader handling the whole affairs of the revolution and construction bent such a painstaking effort for the sake of women and children!

"History is silent about such a reality.

"In fact, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is a gigantic representation of the utmost affection and care of the great leader of people and the guider of people shown for the entire women and children of this country.

"It is the great fortune, pride and honour for the Korean people to have the great sun and the brilliant lodestar, which no country and nation can enjoy.

"The resplendent rays of the sun and star bring about numerous miracles and innovations and a paradise which will thrive forever in this land. How bright the future of Korea is!"

(Surinder Singh, Chief of the Kimilsungism Youth Study Group of India.)

"We affirm that we will continue to stand by the Korean people fighting for the country's independent and peaceful reunification under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

"We sincerely wish you a long life and good health for Korea's reunification and for the victory of the Korean and world revolution."

(Shahuman Al Asaar, Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Libya.)

Conceiving Lofty Desire

Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Korea, carried on revolutionary activities at this house in Xiaoshahe, Antu County, to her last moment

Here is a picture showing the historic house where Kang Ban Sok, mother of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and outstanding guider of the Korean women's movement, lived in her last days.

She devoted her life wholly to the liberation of the country and the happiness of people and to the genuine emancipation of women. She passed away at this house at the age of 40 on July 31, 1932.

This house in Xiaoshahe with boundlessly noble episode puts us in mind of those unforgettable days in 1932.

About the time when the great leader was putting forth all his energy to found the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (April 1932), Mother Kang Ban Sok removed to Xiaoshahe to help her son in his revolutionary work close at hand.

It was an out-of-the-way place with only three dwelling houses.

Any place where her son went, however, was good for the mother who had willingly changed her residence at short intervals of a month and less for his great cause of revolution.

She had found no time to enjoy a quiet life on the path of revolution. After removing to Xiaoshahe she could not but lead busier days and found it harder to make a living. Added to that, her lingering disease took a turn for the worse. She had fallen ill due to numerous ordeals in the long course of arduous revolution.

The mother was aware that her illness was beyond a chance of recovery. So she might have hoped to keep her beloved son close to her for his filial devotion.

But when the great leader dropped in at home prior to his departure for south Manchuria after founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, the mother told him that a revolutionary could not make revolution if he worried about his home. She encouraged him to take the road of fighting for national liberation, because she found all of her joy and happiness in that road.

Kang Ban Sok was the great mother of revolution. Since she gave birth to her eldest son, the bright sun of Korea, at Mangyongdae on April 15, 1912, she made all sincere efforts to bring him up to be the great leader who would shoulder the destiny of the homeland and nation. After her son set out in the revolutionary struggle, she dedicated herself to his cause of revolution.

To our regret, the mother left this world during his south Manchurian expedition.

After finishing the expedition, the great leader came back home.

"Brother, why didn't you come earlier?"

"Breathing her last, Mother dissuaded us from informing you of her critical condition lest you should worry about her. She told us to let you know only after she died if we wanted to...."

Choked with tears, younger brothers could not go on further.

Controlling his acute grief, the great leader went to the mother's grave.

He kept standing in front of the grave for a long while with a military cap in his two hands. Bitter memories flooded and rent his heart: In spite of serious illness, the mother had spurred him up to departure without worry about her saying that if he expelled the Japanese imperialist aggressors from the homeland she would recover; her words still lingered in his ear.

Kang Ban Sok was an eminent woman of action and ardent communist possessed of a strong will and indomitable spirit. She was a distinguished leader of the Korean women's movement who initiated the communist women's movement by forming the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first revolutionary women's mass organization in our country, with assistance from the great leader and guided the women groaning under the gloomy plight and maltreatment to the revolutionary struggle. With all her wisdom and sincerity, she gave help to the revolutionary activities of her husband Kim Hyong Jik, outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country. After his death in June 1926, she did everything in her power to support her son's revolutionary work.

Really, whole life of the mother was an infinitely noble and brilliant life of a revolutionary who, with a lofty aspiration for the country's liberation and people's happiness, sacrificed her all without hesitation for the sacred struggle to that end.

In her last moments, the mother left the following words:

"When my son Song Ju comes back after I am gone, please, treat him just as I would do. If the Japanese imperialists remain in Korea and he returns without gaining independence for the country, don't let him move my grave. But Song Ju will not stop halfway...."

Her ardent aspiration for the country's liberation and people's happiness was precisely that of the whole nation.

Carrying the lofty desire of Mother Kang Ban Sok, the great leader came down from her grave, and went on a long journey of fighting to achieve that desire.

He followed the protracted bloody course of struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors till he crushed them. Thus he accomplished national liberation and realized the mother's desire to build a paradise for the people in this land.

OUR NATIONAL HISTORY OF RICE CULTIVATION

Our country has a long history and rich experience of rice cultivation.

Already from the fourth—third centuries B.C. our peasants began to plant rice and have constantly developed rice-growing technique.

At first peasants grew rice in dry fields in rainy regions. Then they gradually shifted over to the method of watering. With the development of irrigation facilities, they widely introduced the method of direct sowing.

From about the 1st century B.C. onward, our peasants constructed irrigation ponds and other facilities to cultivate rice-fields. And in the second—third centuries, they carried out a large-scale project to convert farmland into paddyfield.

Rice-transplantation was introduced in our country in the 14th century, and spread all over the country since the 18th century.

Extensive application of rice-transplantation facilitated the progress of the culture of rice seedlings.

In the early 20th century our country set up an agricultural experimental station in the capital city and endeavoured to develop the technique of rice cultivation.

The technique has made a remarkable advance in our country thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who created the Juche farming method and wisely led the struggle to carry it through.

Per-*chongbo* (hectare) yield of rice in our country today is rising above the level of the developed countries.

(ESSAY)

Mt. Kumgang in Autumn

In mid-September last year I got a chance to climb up Mt. Kumgang, a celebrated mountain of our country.

Peaks aflame with autumnal tints, beautiful valleys, singing birds and murmuring streams—Mt. Kumgang afforded a scenic masterpiece.

Admiration at the beautiful mountain-scape nailed me to the spot for a good while. Then I hurried up mountaineering.

I traced the path leading to the Kuryong Pond 13 metres deep beneath the Kuryong Falls 70 metres high—one of the typical scenic spots in Mt. Kumgang. From a distance I heard the roaring sound of the waterfall that was giving forth the cool air while sending up clouds of spray. The higher I walked up towards the Kuryong Pond, the warmer became my heart at the thought of this locality associated with an immortal story.

It happened one September day 1947 that Comrade Kim Jong Suk visited Mt. Kumgang for a short time in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who was on a local guidance trip.

When she was going up the mountain, a thousand emotions crowded on her mind.

Giving a hearty welcome to Comrade Kim Jong Suk, anti-Japanese heroine and indomitable revolutionary fighter, varieties of flowers were in full bloom spreading their fragrance, and autumnal tints turned redder.

Passing by the Okryu Valley together with the attendants, she followed the rising path towards the Kuryong Pond while trying to dip her hand into the crystal-clear waters winding through dales. At the distant roar of the grandiose falls, they hastened their steps. So did she with a desire to enjoy its beauties as soon as possible. On her way to the falls, however, she stopped to consult her watch. Then, saying it was time to go back, she was about to retrace her steps.

The attendants could not see why, and eagerly advised against her return, stressing that since she came up there with much effort she should look at the Kuryong Pond at least.

The attendants repeatedly urged her climbing. She replied to them: Now that the dear General is scheduled to conduct on-the-spot guidance at another place this afternoon, preparations should be made for that. Never shall I fail to see the sight in after days, though I am unable to enjoy it fully today.

How eagerly she had longed to see Mt. Kumgang! In the trying days of anti-Japanese war, she would talk through the night about the mountain together with women guerillas at a bonfire in the Paekdu secret camp. She had covered thousands of miles in the teeth of snowstorm for national liberation with a firm determination to make the ascent of Mt. Kumgang when the country became free.

Now she had to defer it till a later date, because nothing was more important and urgent for her than securing the great leader's safety and assisting him.

Touched by her ardent devotion, the attendants had no alternative but to give up urging.

In retrospect over that happening, I could not walk this path toward the Kuryong Pond in an ordinary frame of mind.

While climbing the sloping road, I vividly pictured to myself the august image of Comrade Kim Jong Suk who had washed the General's clothes and dried them in her bosom defying the severe freezing winter in the arduous march during the period of the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and who had made herself a shield to defend him at a fierce battlefield.

Even after returning to the liberated homeland, she did her best with all devotion to help the great leader in his work upholding his line for building a new country.

As she was that sort of woman, she discontinued the ascent of Mt. Kumgang with a promise that she would revisit it later.

As if waiting for her another visitation according to the promise, Mt. Kumgang in every autumn was ablaze beautifully as ever with scarlet maple leaves, and the breasts of its 12,000 peaks enveloped in silk-like clouds in daytime presented a picturesque scenery.

However she was never seen again.

Really her boundless fidelity to the great leader and her energetic activity to uphold his intention touched every heart of the people. But to our regret she passed away on September 22, 1949 at the early age of 32.

Mt. Kumgang was not honoured with her revisitation. But reflecting her sincere and clear loyalty, Mt. Kumgang in autumn looked more beautiful and fascinating, I thought.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk was a most brilliant loyal star of attending the great leader. That is why her historic episode connected with Mt. Kumgang serves as an eternal and valuable moral lesson for our people and women who explore the beauties of the mountain.

KIM DONG CHUN

Crossing and Recrossing River Amnok

In pursuance of the great leader's lofty will, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, anti-Japanese heroine and indomitable revolutionary fighter, conducted underground revolutionary struggle at Sinpa (now Kim Jong Suk County) and Taoquanli, Changpai County on the other side of the River Amnok, from the spring to the autumn of 1937.

Follows part of her revolutionary activities.

* *

One spring day in 1937, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung entrusted Comrade Kim Jong Suk with the task of guiding and assisting the underground revolutionary organizations at Sinpa in the homeland and in and around Taoquanli. He said to her to the following effect:

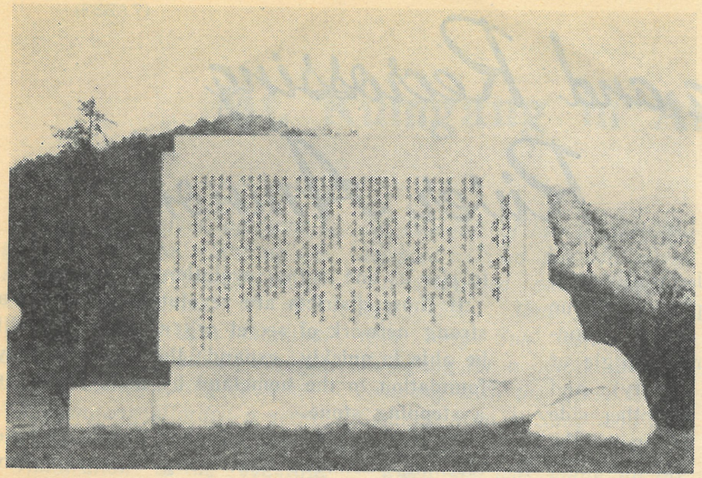
Do take control of the Taoquanli and Sinpa districts in your hand and lead the local folks to rise as one in the revolutionary struggle.

If those districts are revolutionized with a strong network of secret organization, we will be able to quickly expand the revolutionary foundation to the homeland by using them as a stepping stone.

In hearty response to the great leader's teaching, Comrade Kim Jong Suk came to Taoquanli in April 1937, where she did her best to revolutionize the Sinpa district ferrying over the River Amnok frequently.

One day she met the chief of the Sinpa district organization of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) at a retouching work room of the "Kwangson Photo Studio," one of the agitating points of the organization, and acquainted him with future tasks one by one.

She said: In order to awaken the broad mas-



The Monument to the Singalpa Ferry

ses and rally them around the organization, it is necessary to train leadership cadres of the revolution, first of all, and enhance their independent role. And they should find themselves among the people of all walks of life and give wide publicity to **"The Inaugural Declaration of the ARF"** and its **"Ten-Point Programme."**

Also she concretely showed him all the tasks to be carried out by the underground organization and the ways and means for their implementation.

On the other hand, she carried on a vigorous activity to newly form local ARF organizations in various places.

With a mind to spread the ARF organization throughout the country with Sinpa as a stronghold, she dispatched underground political workers to Hamhung and Wonsan and various places of the homeland.

In order to energetically solidify and expand the ARF organization, she conducted her work in a methodical way to build base and rendezvous for the underground political workers. She frequented there in secrecy and roused the ARF members to action. And she minutely guided them to explain the content of the **"ARF Ten-Point Programme"** among the workers of the Sinpa Lumber Station and peasants and all other sections of the masses and tirelessly conduct the work of knitting together the masses and expanding their ranks.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, the existing network of the ARF organization was expanded and consolidated at Sinpa and the new women's and youth organizations were set up systematically. And the scope of activities of those underground organizations went beyond the Sinpa district and covered the vast regions along the East Sea of Korea and other places throughout the country.

At the same time, Comrade Kim Jong Suk formed the Party group with the hard cores of the Sinpa chapter of the ARF. In the summer of 1937, she united the Party groups into the Party branch committee to give more active guidance in the underground revolutionary work in the homeland.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Jong Suk's vigorous activity, an anti-Japanese sentiment ran high rapidly among the people in the homeland including Sinpa in those days, and active struggles were waged against Japanese imperialism in all directions. In this course our people were rallied firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

Meanwhile, she paid deep attention to the work of assisting the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA).

The Japanese imperialists kept a sharp watch over the people lest they should furnish even one kilogram of grain, a handful of salt and an inch of cloth to the KPRA.

It was a do-or-die struggle in those bloody days to supply relief materials for the KPRA.

Nevertheless, she put it forward as an important task of underground revolutionary activities to procure relief materials and carried it out through thick and thin.

To begin with, she tackled this task by way of rousing the broad masses to full activity.

In the meantime, she would fulfill the task directly.

By her revolutionary influence, she led those big tradesmen with anti-Japanese feeling to make a large purchase of relief materials.

Taking advantage of darkness, she stealthily lightered those materials to the guerrillas across the River Amnok.

During the whole period of her underground revolutionary activities at Sinpa, Comrade Kim Jong Suk made herself the eye and ear of the guerrilla army and conducted military reconnaissance.

Sinpa was a point of strategic importance for the Japanese imperialists to check the advance of the KPRA into the homeland.

No wonder they built a police station and ll batteries in this locality and deployed there large numbers of cops, border guards and gendarmes.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk brought the members of the underground organization at Sinpa into action to pry out the placement of the enemy forces and military installations.

Along with this, she sounded the width and depth of the River Amnok as well as its speed of current. And she selected a crossing point favourable for the KPRA to advance into the homeland and retreat therefrom.

The enemy's movements reconnoitered by her were reported to the Headquarters without delay and used as a valuable data in mapping out an operational plan to advance into the homeland.

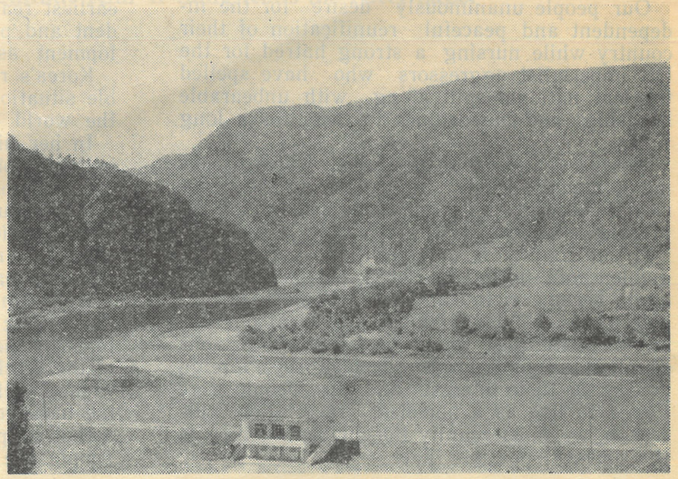
After the victory of the Pochonbo Battle on June 4, 1937, in particular, she was informed that the huge armed forces of the 74th Regiment of Hamhung of the 19th Division of the Japanese Garrison in Korea were mobilized to "put down" the KPRA. She lost no time to make a detailed report to the Headquarters on the numerical strength of the enemy and its route.

Thus she added a great contribution to the triumph of the Jiansanfeng Battle that smote over 1,500 officers and men of the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops who pursued the KPRA in secret with a wicked plan to "wipe out" its Headquarters and main unit.

* *

Forty-five years has passed since Comrade Kim Jong Suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, conducted the hard-fought underground struggle at the Sinpa district.

However, her immortal revolutionary achievements at Sinpa live as ever in the hearts of our people and women. And Sinpa County hands down her revolutionary activities to posterity with the changed name of "Kim Jong Suk County."



Indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Suk carried on underground political work ferrying across the River Amnok

(EXPLANATION)

Korea's Reunification Must Be Achieved As Early As Possible

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"It is the most important revolutionary task of our Party to win the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the entire Korean people."

Thirty-seven years has passed since the tragedy of national division took place in Korea.

Today the country's reunification is the greatest desire and urgent task for our nation.

Korea must be reunified. This is, first of all, warranted by the historical circumstances of the Korean question.

Ours is a homogeneous nation of the same ancestral lineage who lived long harmoniously in the same land with one language and culture.

The oneness of our nation was formed and consolidated in the course of its 5,000 years long history in this land which was handed over generation after generation.

But, owing to the US imperialist occupation of south Korea, our country was bisected into north and south.

The US imperialists landed in south Korea after the surrender of Japanese imperialism on the pretext of disarming its army and kept south Korea under their occupation in violation of the international commitment on the Korean question. Afterwards they committed cunning and wicked machinations ceaselessly in an attempt to internationally justify their occupation of south Korea and division of Korea while resorting to every sly and vicious plot to hinder Korea's reunification.

Our people unanimously desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country while nursing a strong hatred for the US imperialist aggressors who have spelled tragical national split along with unbearable hardships and misfortunes to them for a long time.

Korea's reunification is a must, which brooks not a moment's delay not only from the historical viewpoint but from the demand of the present situation.

If our country is not reunified but remains divided into north and south, our nation may again become victim and colonial slave of outside forces. No longer must we repeat our bitter lot of the past when the destiny of our country and nation was decided by foreign powers in their interests and our people were forced to live as a homeless race. For this reason, we must reunify the divided country at the earliest possible date.

Our people used to see each other at will throughout the country. Since the national split by outside forces, parents, wives and children, brothers and sisters separated in north and south know nothing about each other's safety, not to speak of their reunion; and our common feature of the language and customs and mode of life, formed and cemented through a long history, are fading away gradually.

National division has caused untold misfortunes and hardships particularly to the south Korean people under the occupation of American imperialism.

The country's division prevents the coordinated utilization of rich natural resources for national prosperity and happiness.

Not only that. The developments in south Korea show that the US imperialists and the puppet clique may provoke a new war against the northern half of the Republic at any time.

If so, it will not end in a simple conflict between the north and south but develop into a world war and jeopardize the peace and security of the world.

Reunifying our country is also an important demand to do away with the foothold for the imperialist overseas expansion and aggression.

As long as south Korea is used as a springboard of the US-led foreign aggressor forces for their overseas expansion, Korea's peace and the Asian and world security cannot be expected.

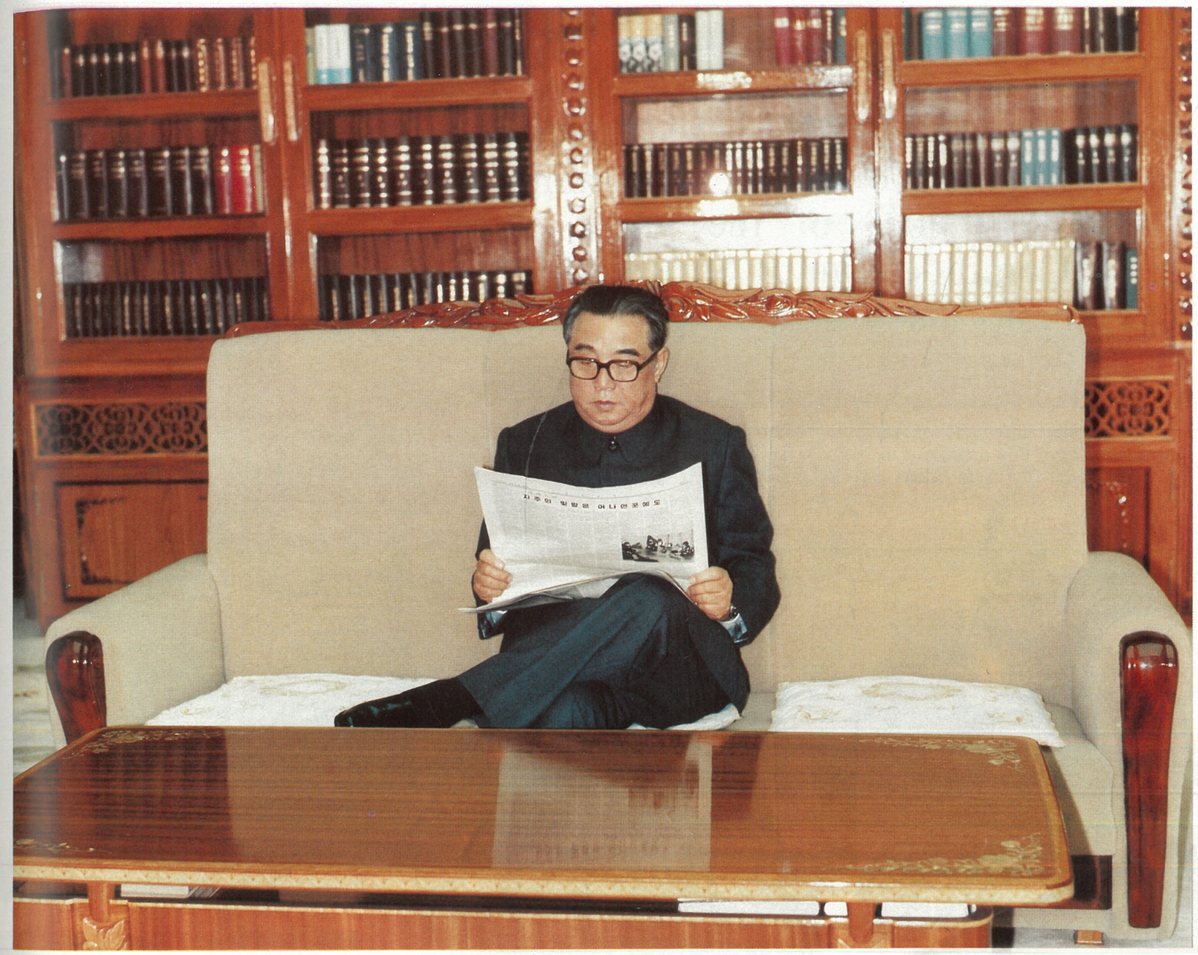
That is why the entire Koreans and the world progressive people want to see as ever the earliest realization of our country's independent and peaceful reunification and its development as a single state.

Korea's reunification would bring a favourable situation not only to our people but also to the world peace-lovers.

In her history Korea has no experience in invading other countries; and reunified Korea would become by no means a menace to them in the future too.

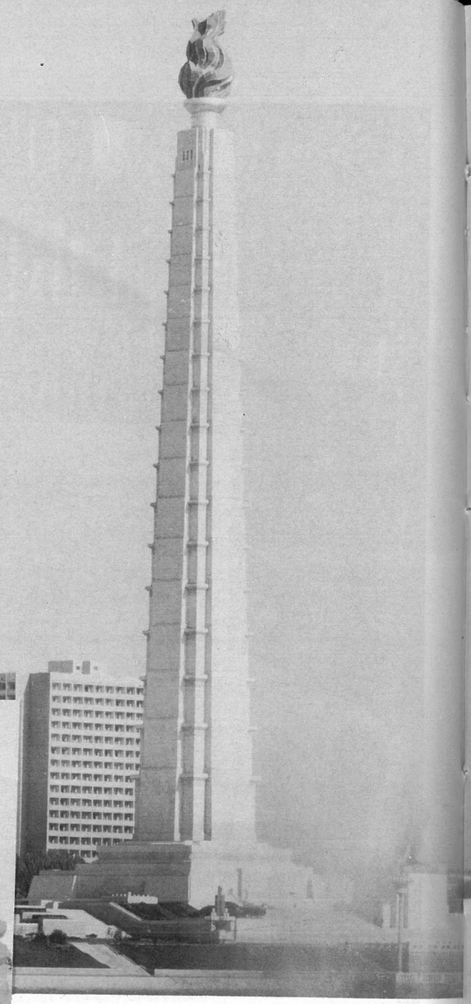
Our nation must not remain divided but should be reunified and developed as a single state as early as possible.

Upholding the proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean women will fight more vigorously to reunify the bisected country independently under the active support of the progressive women and people the world over.

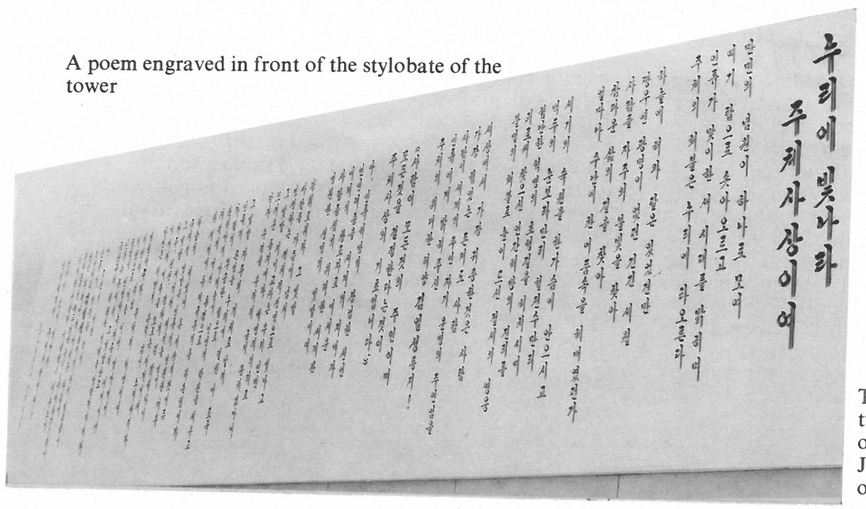


The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reads the Party paper

The Tower of Juche Idea erected to brighten for all ages the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

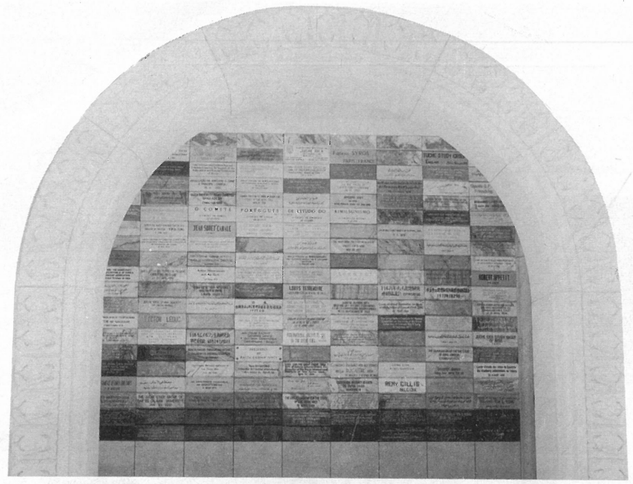


A poem engraved in front of the stylobate of the tower

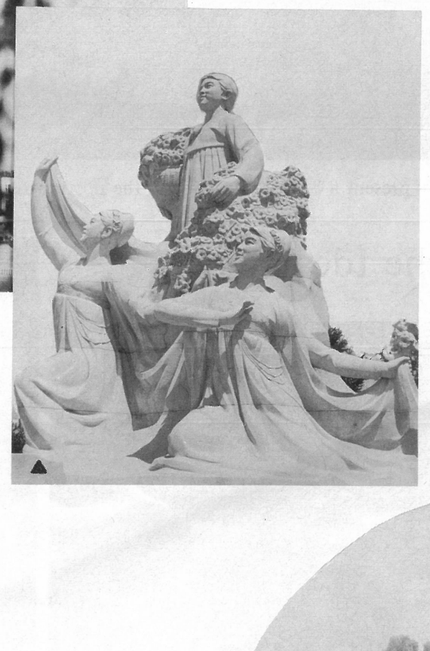


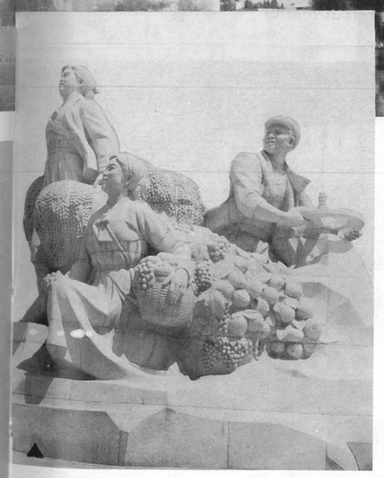
Three-person (worker, peasant and intellectual) grouped sculpture represents the mettle of our people who are, with uplifted torch of Juche, advancing vigorously under the banner of the Party

High torch on the tower symbolizes the rays of Juche



Choicest stones presented by leaders of various countries, prominent personages in political and public circles and adherents of the Juche idea with their sincerity





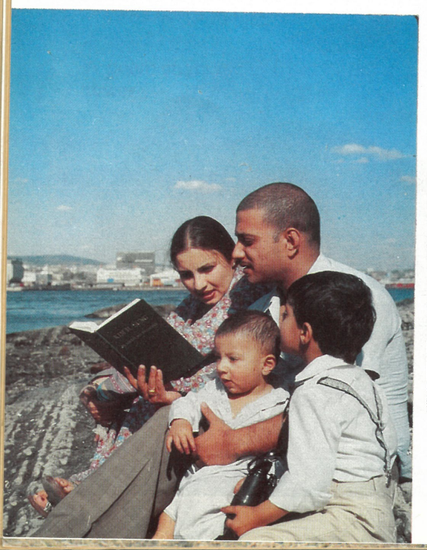
▲ Sub-thematic grouped sculptures show the great vitality of the Juche idea

Cosy and graceful pavilion stands on the left side of the tower making a harmonious ensemble by a combination of our people's traditional form of architecture with modern aesthetic taste

Foreign friends reverentially present a basket of flower to the portrait of the great leader

Adherents of Juche Idea

A foreign family makes a deep study of the great leader's work



Norwegian women learn from the revolutionary history of the great leader

Bangladesh women take lessons in "Song of General Kim Il Sung", an immortal revolutionary paean

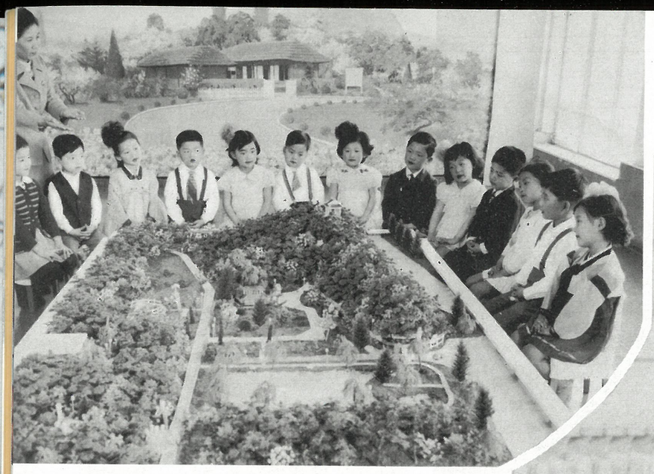
The meeting hall of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang in September 1977

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's works are brought out in many publications of various countries the world over

The Congo women feast their eyes on our pictorials

After seeing our photo and book show, Tanzanian friends write on their impressions

Our Future Generation Grows in Kindergarten



They learn from the childhood of the great leader in front of a relief model of Mangyongdae

They are absorbed in quiz

Kindergarten teachers bend sincere efforts to make educational visuals

In their delightful hour of playing with toys

At national language class

On a monster

At wading pool

Children trim up a flower garden

With art performance, children gladden their parents at work-site

Korean Painting:

"Inner Kumgang in Morning"

Mt. Kumgang lies along our East Sea coast, covering a vast area of 60 kilometres from north to south und 40 kilometres from east to west.

This painting shows Inner Kumgang occupying the western region of this mountain.

Foreigners remark: "My long cherished desire is to sightsee Mt. Kumgang of Korea even for once in my life" and "Don't speak of any scenic beauty before seeing Kumgang Mountain." Every part of Mt. Kumgang boasts of its unrivalled scenery and yet Inner Kumgang forms a distinctive feature for its soft, elegant and wonderful view.

Soaring peaks, deep ravines, roaring waterfalls, clear streams flowing along valley, beautiful rare flowers and trees—all of them lend a harmonious fantastic beauty to the scenery of Inner Kumgang.

Its morning landscape is lovely in particular:

The rising sun pours down its brilliant rays over the glens veiled in gauzy morning mists.

An old legend says that fairies came down from the heaven on scenic Inner Kumgang. But thanks to the gracious care of the great leader and the Party, this mountain has turned into a people's paradise that is visited by our women, earthly "fairies", from every corner of the country to enjoy holidays of recreation and sightseeing.

This painting "Inner Kumgang in Morning" beautifully represents the vibrant and proud aspect of our people and women who are enjoying an independent and creative life as much as they like.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung breaks ground first for the Potong River improvement project (May 21, 1946)

New History for Shores of Potong River

Famous Potong River flows through the City of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

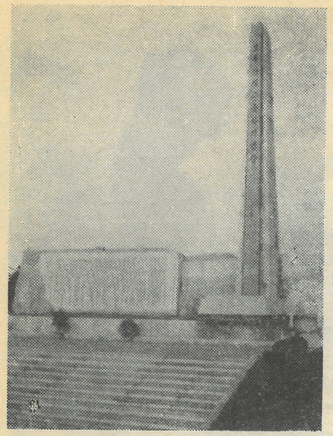
Until national liberation (Aug. 15, 1945), slums lined the riverside. Homeless wanderers would drift into this place and put up their shanties to settle down there. The shantytown was notorious for starvation and poverty.

Even under a light rainfall in the wet weather, the river overflowed its banks every year doing untold damage to the poverty-stricken people.

In 1942, three years before national liberation, 2,000 *chongbo* (hectare) of farmland and 1,000 houses were washed away by a flood, which brought a calamity on 50,000 dwellers. No wonder inhabitants in this locality had deep-rooted rancor as to the Potong River.

So, our people used to call it the river of grudge.

After national liberation, however, this once sorrowful river began to flow delightfully



The Monument to the Potong River Improvement Project

boasting of its genuine history, and now wins fame as the river of happiness and paradise.

How, then, was a new history created for this river?

One December day in 1945, no more than 4 months after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was coming back from his guidance tour. At the shore of the Potong River, he told the chauffeur to stop the car, and said to accompanying cadres:

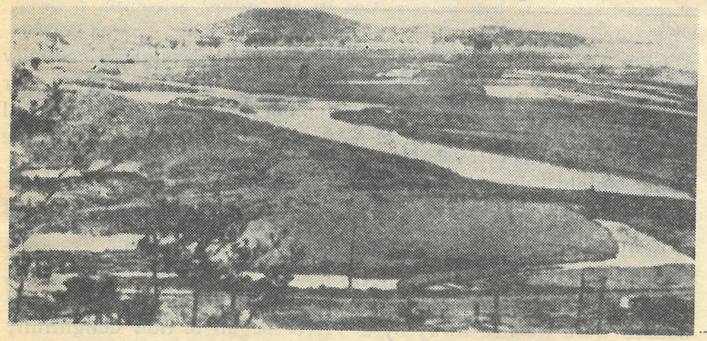
"I passed through this place many times in my childhood. When I came up to Pyongyang from Mangyongdae I used to look down those houses from a bridge across the Potong River. I felt pity for those dwellers of such hovels."

From his early years, the fatherly leader worried himself before anybody else, about the sufffering of the inhabitants along the Potong River.

No sooner had the country become free than he initiated the Potong River repair project. On 21 May 1946, he personally attended a ceremony to mark the start of this project and gave words of encouragement. Then he broke ground first to signal the start of the river improvement work.

Encouraged infinitely by the respected leader's call, our people turned out as one in carrying out the project with the pride and honour of the full-fledged master of the country. Thus, they created a miracle of completing the gigantic project in a matter of 55 days, though it had been considered to take 15 years from a commonsense point of view.

With the completion of the Potong River improvement project, Pyongyang citizens came to work and live free from fear about flood damage.



Shores of the Potong River seen in the days of Japanese imperialism

Afterwards, the great leader made occasional visits to the shores of the Potong River, and matured a grand plan of turning the place into the people's paradise good to live in.

His far-reaching plan has been realized brilliantly by the glorious Party centre.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, large-scale modern Chollima, Pipa, Ragwon and Changgwang Streets have been laid out along this river, together with a line of monumental edificies for the people such as the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, Changgwang Health Complex, Ice Rink and Chongryu Restaurant.

In response to the fatherly leader's lofty intention, the glorious Party centre provided sagacious guidance for the best construction of the Ragwon Street lined with high-storied apartment houses for more than 3,000 families, and the up-to-date buildings of the Changgwang Health Complex, the Ice Rink and the Chongryu Restaurant in a short span of time.

Furthermore, the glorious Party suggested the construction of the Changgwang Street and took guidance for its lay out, relief model, designing and building and completed it in ten months.

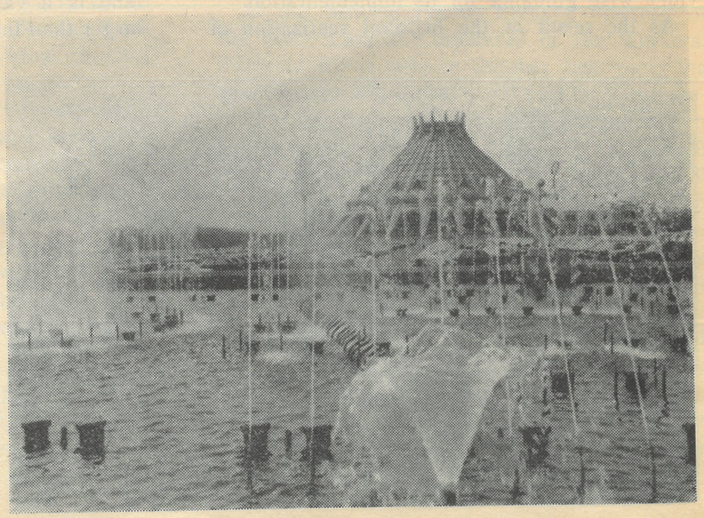
Blissful occupants of the newly-built apartment houses of 20-30 stories in the Changgwang Street are those workers and peasants and their sons and daughters who had undergone much hardships on the banks of the Potong River before national liberation.

Modern Chollima Street has emerged along the Potong River, which was called a river of grudge during Japanese imperialist rule

As a matter of fact, the Potong River has changed into a paradise for the people winning its renown under the warm loving care of the fatherly leader and the Party centre.

Each time our people take a walk along the river bank with infinite happiness and pride, they renew their resolve to be loyal forever to the fatherly leader and the glorious Party centre like the endless stream.

Ice Rink built on the bank of the Potong River



Brilliant Vista of Grand Nature-Remaking Projects

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Reclamation of 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland, cultivation of 200,000 *chongbo* of new land and construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station for the solution of the water problem in tideland—these are the four construction tasks to be carried out for the present in order to completely settle the food problem in our country."**

According to the great leader's teachings, gigantic four nature-remaking projects are pushed forward powerfully in our country to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* (hectare) of tideland, acquire 200,000 *chongbo* of new land and build the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station.

These are an honourable and fruitful work to build a paradise in our land, thus realizing communist ideal and our people's centuries-old desire to enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

What is most vital in the material life of society is the food problem, and the key to this problem is to produce plenty of cereals.

From this, the great leader said that grain is immediately communism. He set forth the agriculture-first policy long since and has provided wise guidance for its implementation.

As the result of the brilliant realization of the rural theses and the thoroughgoing application of the Juche farming method under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, our per-*chongbo* yield of grain has attained very high level. We produce plenty of grain in a small area of cultivated land every year; we achieve self-sufficiency in food and live well with some grain to spare.

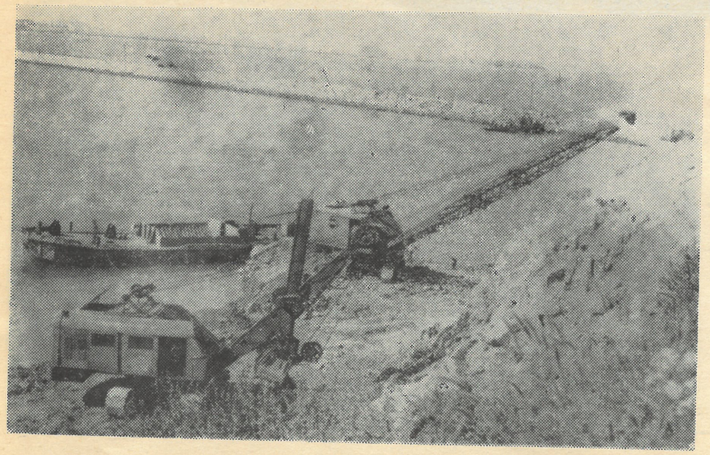
Our agricultural production, however, does not go up to such an extent to supplying according to needs.

Four nature-remaking projects come up as a most important task in carrying out the 15 million-ton grain production goal advanced at the Sixth Party Congress and giving satisfactory solution to the food problem.

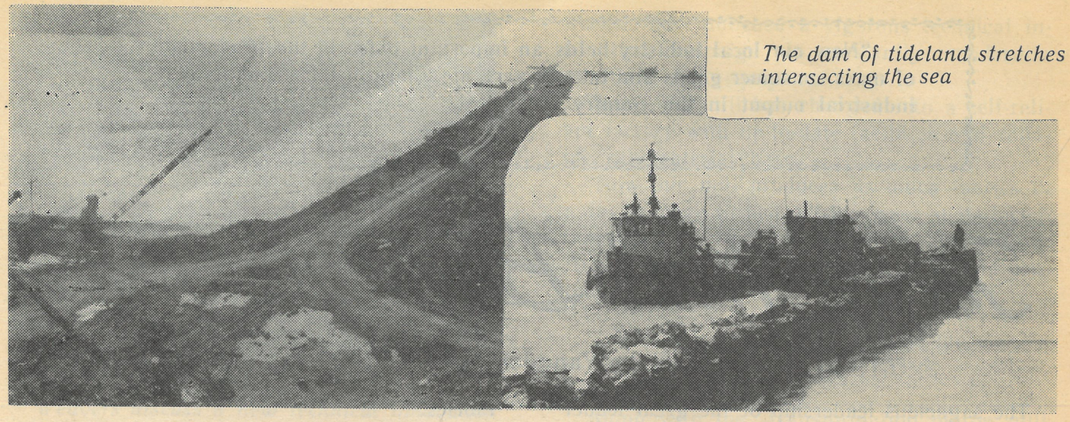
In our country where arable land is limited and farming is highly intensive, grain production can be boosted only by decisively expanding the crop area.

The great leader taught that the reclamation of 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland and acquisition of 200,000 *chongbo* of new land are an important way of increasing the acreage of arable land.

The reclamation of 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland is a vast undertaking to get new land larger than the cultivated land of a big province in our agricultural zones by building dikes extending several hundred kilometres to dam off the West Sea.



Land of our country expands (at a construction field of the Tasado Tideland Reclamation Enterprise of North Pyongan Province)



The dam of tideland stretches intersecting the sea

If we yield 6 tons of rice per *chongbo* in such reclaimed tideland in the future, we will be able to produce 1.8 million tons of rice, and even 3.6 million tons of rice without fail by carrying out seed improvement. If we add in 200,000 *chongbo* of new land it is possible to hit the target of 15 million tons of grain production set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

Then it will open out a brilliant vista for our country to enforce the communist policy in the food problem.

On the other hand, our people carry on an energetic struggle to build the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station to solve the problem of water supply on the tideland.

The Nampo Lock Gate project is designed to build a dike extending 8 kilometres across the sea scores of metres deep, combating tidal water, and lay a motor road and railway line on the dike. Various kinds of modern structures will make their appearances such as tens of sluices for the safe flow of water at flood, various embankment, several locks for the passage of small and big ships, wharf, breakwater and watergate for fish.

The construction of the Nampo Lock Gate would afford abundant water supply to farmland in South Pyongan Province, North and South Hwanghae Provinces, Nampo City—granaries along the west coast—and to paddy fields on newly reclaimed tideland, thus converting these regions into an everlasting plentiful rice-producing centre. And the Taedong River will be turned into a big canal contributing much to the development of national economy and adding beauty to the country's landscape.

The Taechon Power Station—the biggest hydraulic power station in our country—will produce a large quantity of electricity to meet the electrical demand of the national economy while ensuring the ample supply of water for 110,000 *chongbo* of newly reclaimed tideland of North Pyongan Province in the future.

At the historic Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year, the great leader advanced a militant task of completing the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station and reclaiming at least 200,000 *chongbo* of tideland and finding 100,000 *chongbo* of new land for cultivation through the mobilization of the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people by 1985. He also indicated clear-cut direction and distinctive ways for finishing the reclamation of the 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland and acquisition of 200,000 *chongbo* of new land by the end of 1980s.

So, with bright prospect and firm confidence our people carry on a successful struggle for grand nature remaking.

"Now our local industry holds an important place in the production of mass consumer goods and takes a very big share in the value of total industrial output in the country."

KIM IL SUNG

Textile Mill Bears Its Fruit

—Visit to Yangdok Textile Mill—

The sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has resulted in the establishment of more than 20 up-to-date local industry factories on an average in each city and county, fully satisfying the demand of local people for mass consumer goods.

The Yangdok Textile Mill which I visited sometime ago is one of those factories.

"TREASURE MILL"

Yangdok is a mountain county in South Pyongan Province.

A story about a "treasure mill" came to my knowledge first as soon as I arrived in this county.

Until national liberation (Aug. 1945), local-folks eked out a bare existence by "fire field" farming. It is said that father and two sons took their turns to put on a suit of hemp clothes as their gala dress for lack of woven fabrics.

But, that is a thing of the past. Now the countyfolks have solved the clothing problem completely with various suit materials produced by the textile mill of their county. Those fine textiles are furnished to other counties and even exported to foreign countries. So, this mill adequately deserves the name of "treasure mill".

On my way to the textile mill, I dropped in at the Yangdok General Shop of Industrial Goods. A salesgirl behind the clothing counter said:

"All these fabrics come out from our county textile mill. Though small, the mill does a worthwhile big job, indeed."

The counter kept a large stock of various silk goods and other high-quality fabrics with dazzling colors.

FROM ONLY THREE HAND-LOOMS

The tidy Yangdok Textile Mill is situated snugly at the foot of the soaring mountain.

There are the Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas, newly-built nursery and kindergarten, youth school and propaganda hall in its compound adorned with the flower gardens. All of them reflect the delicate and tenacious endeavour of female workers there.

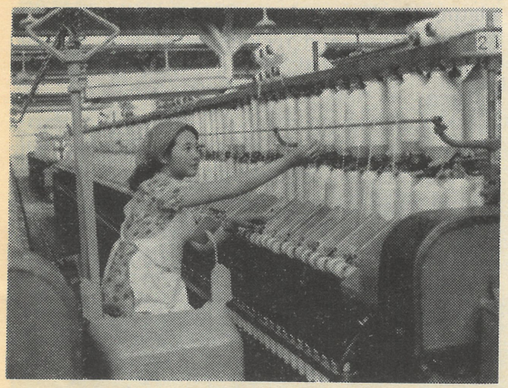
The equipment of the mill is modernized one.

In reply to my praise for excellent construction, Manageress O Sung Sun, Labour Heroine, said:

"At the time of its inception, ours was really an insignificant factory. Of course it is now an old story."

According to her remark, the Yangdok Textile Mill came into being in October 1958 when a struggle was going on to carry through the decision of the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee.

On spinner's sliding chair



Weavers discuss a new technical innovation plan

As socialist construction progressed rapidly in those days, production increased and the people's living conditions improved markedly compared with right after armistice (July 1953).

The great leader, however, troubled himself to grope after a means for supplying our people with a large number of varied, high-quality daily necessaries.

Decisive boost of the mass consumer goods production required the large-scale construction of light industry factories. But we had no enough funds and materials for that purpose. It was imperative to find a way to increase the production of consumer goods with a small expenditure of state funds.

The great leader planned to solve this problem by way of building small- and medium-scale local factories in a big way.

At the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, the great leader put forth a policy of building at least one local industry factory for each city and county through a nationwide movement.

In hearty response to the policy, a textile mill made its appearance with 15 housewives first in Yangdok County. At that time the mill was equipped with only three hand-looms and five spinning wheels.

Female hands started their production with such backward manual installations. Afterwards, they launched a vigorous technical innovation campaign to constantly modernize machines and equipment.

Today, the mill has changed into a self-reliant factory with up-to-date facilities and reliable raw-material base.

"Now our mill produces as much fabrics in a day as were turned out in a year at its inception while increasing the varieties of textile to 70," said the manageress with a pride and confidence on her face.

IN COURSE OF ENERGETIC THREE REVOLUTIONS

Along with the transformation of the mill, women workers, its master, have changed markedly.

In the early days of its operation, the managing personnel were at a loss how to run the mill. But now they have political and professional ability. And female hands have trained themselves to be high-skilled workers through enthusiastic study while working.

I looked around weaving, winding and dyeing and other workshops in forceful striving for increased production.

Weavers were bending their energy and wisdom to the production of more and better fabrics. Looking at their figures with satisfaction, the manageress boasted:

"Since the start of its operation, our mill has never failed to carry out its every monthly and yearly plan".

I hear, this mill finished its assignments of

Products of this factory attract customers to shops

14 cm and 80 m

14 cm and 80 m! These figures show our per capita output of fabrics before August 1945 (pre-liberation) and in the 1980s.

The contrastive figures eloquently speak the development of our textile industry and its brilliant prospect in the near future of the 1980s.

When Korea was under Japanese imperialist occupation (1910-1945), the textile industry in her northern half was next to nothing.

In order to rob Korea of her raw materials and make her their monopolistic market, Japanese imperialism tried every means possible to arrest the development of her textile industry while distributing a few poorly-equipped textile factories mainly in south Korea.

As a result, when our country became independent, its northern part had only several thousand spindles which supplied 14 cm of fabrics per head of population. In a word, our textile industry was a mere nothing.

Fresh history of our textile industry began with the building of a new country after liberation.

At each period and stage of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the direction and the way of development for textile industry, and wisely led the people to their implementation.

Thus, we have now an independent textile industry capable of fully meeting the demands of the people for textile goods.

During the period of the 6-Year (1971-1976) Plan, the capacity of the total fabric output jumped to upward of 600 million metres. And it will hit a high of 800 million metres in 1984, the last year of the Second 7-Year Plan.

The 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea presented a task of achieving the goal of 1,500 million metres of fabrics in the 1980s. If this task is fulfilled, everyone of our people will be supplied with 80 metres of cloth a year. This means turning out 571 times as much fabrics as produced before liberation for per head of population.

---

the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) three years ahead of schedule, and also overfulfilled its quota of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) at 100.1 % as of last February 14.

Choe Song Sun, Head of the Workteam No. 1 of the Weaving Workshop, said:

"The more we, in charge of cloth production, renovate technology ceaselessly and work zealously, the sooner the fatherly leader's loving care and solicitude will reach the people more substantially. What a honourable job we do!..."

Her words represented the unanimous feelings of all of this mill's female hands.

Upholding the Party's slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!", the mill has pushed forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, making continuous innovations. In October 1980, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conferred an honourable Three-Revolution Red Flag, concurrently with the title of Guards and the Order of National Flag First Class on the mill.

Like this, the Yangdok Textile Mill started from scratch and developed into a modern local industry factory. Through my visitation, I gained a better understanding of the validity and big vitality of our Party's unique policy of developing the central and local industries in parallel.

MIN BYONG SUK

All of them are weavers and popular art circle members

BLOODTHIRSTY SLAYER'S REMARKABLE "TALENT"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"For the sheer brutality of the despotic repressions they are perpetrating, the present military fascists of south Korea have put all the fascist dictators of the world in the shade."

FAITHFUL DOG'S TAG

Chon Du Hwan was decorated with 12 "medals" of various kinds in "recognition" of his manslaying during his 25-year long service in the army.

What "pleased" him most among them was a US "medal" given to him for his genocidal atrocities in South Viet Nam; he takes pleasure in wearing it.

"There is no distinction between the front and the rear, between soldiers and civilians. Wherever I stand, that is a field of operation and all except me are Vietcongs. Kill them all!" (1980 June 18 issue of *Hyokmyong Chonson.*)

This was his order given to his men in November 1970 when he was dispatched to South Viet Nam as the 29th regimental commander, 9th infantry division, south Korean army stationing in Viet Nam.

How did he behave ever since?

His fellow officer indicted him like this:

"He bayoneted children and oldfolks, cut out female breast and chopped off the male genitals to death. In addition, he unhesitatingly committed such a bestial act of ripping up a P.O.W's abdomen to take the liver out of it." (the 17th issue of *Kugukhyanggunbo.*)

Homicide Chon Du Hwan mercilessly killed 326 innocent people in Hunchu alone, Viet Nam, and shot 227 men and women to death in a month.

His "merit" came to the knowledge of his US imperialist master through the "report" of the US army headquarters in Viet Nam. In high appreciation of his "merit" and "fidelity", the master decorated him with a "medal".

The "medal" is, so to speak, a tag of the faithful dog that sticks at nothing to carry through its master's policy of aggression and war.

One day of 1971, Chon Du Hwan was invited by the US army authorities to an officers' party held in Saigon.

At that time, Wickham, the then deputy chief of staff of the US army assistance corps in Viet Nam, came up to him and, patting him on the shoulder, inspired him. He said, "I'm glad to see you. I hope you'll render more distinguished service."

Afterwards, Wickham was appointed as the Commander of the US army in south Korea. He had clandestine confabs with Chon Du Hwan on several occasions at the instigation of the ringleader of American imperialism. This has become an open secret today.

Thus, "encouraged and stimulated" by US imperialism, Chon Du Hwan assumed a threatening look ever more since then.

"DEPENDABLE BODYGUARD"

In November 1974, the then US President Ford, accompanied by his suite including State Secretary Kissinger, flied into south Korea.

Right before their arrival in Seoul, unexpected incidents took place one after another in south Korea.

A conflagration broke out in Seoul and burned 4,000 flags of the "Stars and Stripes" prepared

Status of Women Workers in South Korea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The south Korean workers are exploited and oppressed more cruelly than in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. Far from enjoying freedoms and rights, they find it difficult even to keep body and soul together."

In south Korea under US imperialist occupation, the popular masses and the working class in particular, who should become masters of society and history, are subjected to inhuman treatment and contempt, oppression and exploitation. Worst and miserable is the status of women workers most of all.

SWEATING SYSTEM

It is very difficult for women in south Korea to get a job. Even those in employment are driven hard like a beast of burden for long hours at defective work sites without elementary labour safety devices.

According to the south Korean publications, 17 female operatives drudge at a small workroom of about 50 square metres and 1.5 metres high in each clothing factory along the Chonggye River in Seoul. Their workrooms are so crammed that they cannot move an inch before production facilities.

To make matters worse, the ill-lit cave-like workrooms are impregnated with filthy odors and dust of waste thread without lighting and ventilation arrangement. Working people swelter in summer and their limbs are numbed with cold in winter, which inflicts indescribable suffering upon them.

A south Korean publication wrote that 97.5 per cent of those workers at such workshop toil for more than 10 hours a day and 72 per cent of them over 13 hours.

Under the tyranny of Chon Du Hwan military fascists, the jobless woman finds it hard to do her maternal duty

South Korean workwomen suffer from various occupational disease, too, and meet with terrible labour accidents.

An investigation into 400 female operatives of a clothing factory in Seoul proves that 75 per cent of them are affected with inflammation of a joint or muscle and almost all women suffer from nervous, gastro-enteric and respiratory diseases. Meanwhile, 80-90 per cent of women workers in the chemical fibre industry are poisoned by noxious materials, thus exposed to the grave danger of losing their lives. Tired with so heavy work, they drop down and are caught by rotating belts and machines. Thus they are killed miserably or maimed for life.

This woman wandered about all day long to get something to eat, but in vain. How can she soothe her crying children for food.

At the factories in the Kumi District of North Kyongsang Province alone, 680 women workers fall victims to labour accidents every year on the average.

A south Korean journal reported on the miserable plight of the south Korean workwomen:

"Lunch time of 30 minutes, continuous labour without a break, tedious toil without holidays; female workers are not allowed even to go to latrine at will. In these circumstances they have a sallow complexion."

A QUARTER PAY FOR THE SAME WORK

Data published by *Hangukrochong* (a government-patronized trade union federation in south Korea) showed that the monthly minimum living costs of an urban worker's family of 5 reached 394,421 *won* in 1980. Textile workers received average monthly wages of 106,632 *won* which covered only 27 per cent of their living costs. ("Tonga Ilbo" February 10, 1981). Female workers earned the average monthly wages of 54,021 *won*.

Women get only a half or a quarter wages of men doing the same work.

A south Korean publication carried the following article:

"They get low wage no more than 11-12 per cent of the monthly minimum living costs. They miss morning meal frequently and eat noodle for lunch and supper; they have no regular diet of cereals and pickles, not to speak of nourishing meals."

HUMAN RIGHT TRAMPLED DOWN

Without elementary human right, the south Korean women workers are treated like pebbles on the road.

In Taegu City, North Kyongsang Province, a factory owner threw boiling water over the workwomen who asked him to pay the arrears of their wages. As a result, one of them breathed her last. In Seoul an enterpriser locked the workers into a storehouse for no other reason than that they did not consent willingly to do all-night work every day. Then he gave them drubbings and went the length of pouring feces and urine over them.

Another enterpriser seduced a woman who looked for a job. After heaping insults upon her, he sprinkled hydrochloric acid on her face causing her to lose the sight of one eye. And he took another woman into a room and perpetrated a barbarous act of cutting all her hairs. It is no uncommon occurrence in south Korea.

While wandering about in search of job many women degrade to the status of comfort women and harlots for the US imperialist aggressor troops and other foreigners. They increase in number day by day. Women are also bartered away by the south Korean puppets as a means of obtaining foreign currency. In faraway foreign lands, they suffer all sorts of racial contempt and maltreatment.

For a mere reason of womanhood, female workers groan under severer exploitation and oppression and greater insults than male workers suffer. This is an inevitable product of the corrupt social system in south Korea.

STRUGGLE IS ONLY WAY TO LIVE

South Korean women workers find a way out in the path of struggle.

They wage a vigorous struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

Women form more than 80 per cent of labour force in the fibre industry. Between 1960-1980 the workers in this domain waged their struggles numbering 412 with the participation of 414,225 persons.

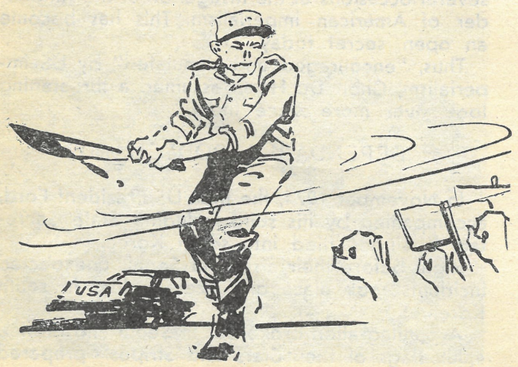
The struggles of the workers in the "Pyonghwa Market,"

South Korean woman going out begging

for welcoming Ford, and it paralyzed some communication network, too.

Moreover in those days in south Korea a powerful struggle was flaring up against the "Yusin system" designed for Pak Jung Hi's long-term office.

The New Democratic Party formed the "headquarters for promoting the constitutional amendment" and demanded the abolition of the "Yusin constitution." High school students and collegians of Seoul University, Koryo University, Yonse University, Rihwa Women's University and Pusan University, turned out in the streets in demand of democratization. Religionists and families of political offenders held hunger strikes and street demonstrations.



Confused and alarmed at this situation, Pak Jung Hi appointed his right-hand man Chon Du Hwan to the post of the "chief in charge of welcoming and guarding Ford and his suite."

Charged with the special mission by his master—US imperialism, Chon Du Hwan regarded the "allegiance" to Pak Jung Hi who was trusted deeply by the US master as a means to receive favours from the US imperialists.

Entrusted with such a "heavy responsibility" by Pak Jung Hi, Chon Du Hwan ran amuck looking upon it as a golden chance in life.

Thus he was praised by Kissinger as a "dependable bodyguard."

Really, the past career of treacherous Chon Du Hwan is a dirty course of serving US imperialism as its hidden-stooge and a filthy traitor.

Avowal of the Defeated

The US imperialist aggressors occupied the southern half of our country after her liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule (Aug. 1945). They instigated the south Korean puppet army to make a surprise attack against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the dawn of June 25, 1950.

They vaunted that they would bring the whole of Korea under their control in three days. However they failed to bring the Korean people to their knees even in three long years, not in three days. Contrary to their expectation, the US imperialists were compelled to give in before the Koreans and signed the instrument of surrender on July 27, 1953.

The American warmongers and generals who had tasted defeat in the Korean war avowed like this:

* Taft: Evidently the United States has been defeated in Korea. There is no troop in the world powerful enough to defeat them (Korean People's Army—quoter).

* MacArthur, the first commander of the "UN Forces": ...It is impossible for America to win victory in Korea. We have suffered a terrible loss. Americans shall shed much more blood in Korea.

* Marshall, former US Secretary of State: The myth has blown away. We were not so strong a country as others had considered. We have suffered a severe defeat in Korea.

* Clark, the signer to the armistice agreement: I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States army commander in history to sign an armistice without victory. I suffered a sense of frustration that was shared, I imagine, by my two predecessors, Generals Douglas MacArthur and Matthew Ridgway.

* Former US President Truman, igniter of the Korean war: The Korean war ended quickly in defeat for the United States.

* Wife of defeated general Clark: His proud mettle, dignity and prestige faded away all together, and tears coursed down his cheeks.

* *

Instead of drawing a due lesson from the three-year-long Korean war, the US imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea as ever, are making desperate efforts to start another war in our country.

If they run amuck recklessly without learning lessons from their predecessors' rash acts, they will meet another crushing defeat far severer than before.

Clark, American imperialist warmonger, kneels before the heroic Korean people and signs the armistice agreement

"Tongil Textile Company" and "Y.H. Trading Company" in particular created a great stir at home and abroad, exerting a vast influence on the development of mass struggle in south Korea.

What is noteworthy in the recent struggle of female workers is that they put up political demand along with economic one on a relatively strong scale and that their struggle assumes more organized, active and resolute aspect.

The women workers of the "Tongil Textile Company" carried on a hunger, stay-in strike of several days amid intense heat of over 30 degrees in demand of the formation of independent labour union and guarantee for its activity. Though they were kicked and clubbed down mercilessly by the enemies they fought bravely throwing themselves down before puppet police cars. After a time the bestial enemies went so far as to shower excrement upon the female strikers, but they offered their unyielding resistance.

120 workers were fired out because of this incident. And yet, they carried on gallant struggle against the puppet clique and the bosses of the reptile labour union in Seoul, Inchon, Pusan and other places.

Last year the workers in the "Pyonghwa Market" announced a statement against the puppet clique's policy of fascistization. Next we find a paragraph quoted from the statement:

"We will fight on. This, we believe, is the only road to our vital right and the correct course of the democratic labour movement. Let's go out and fight to the end till we win victory!"

Through struggle the south Korean female workers will take back the lost rights of women and existence and achieve social democracy in south Korea.

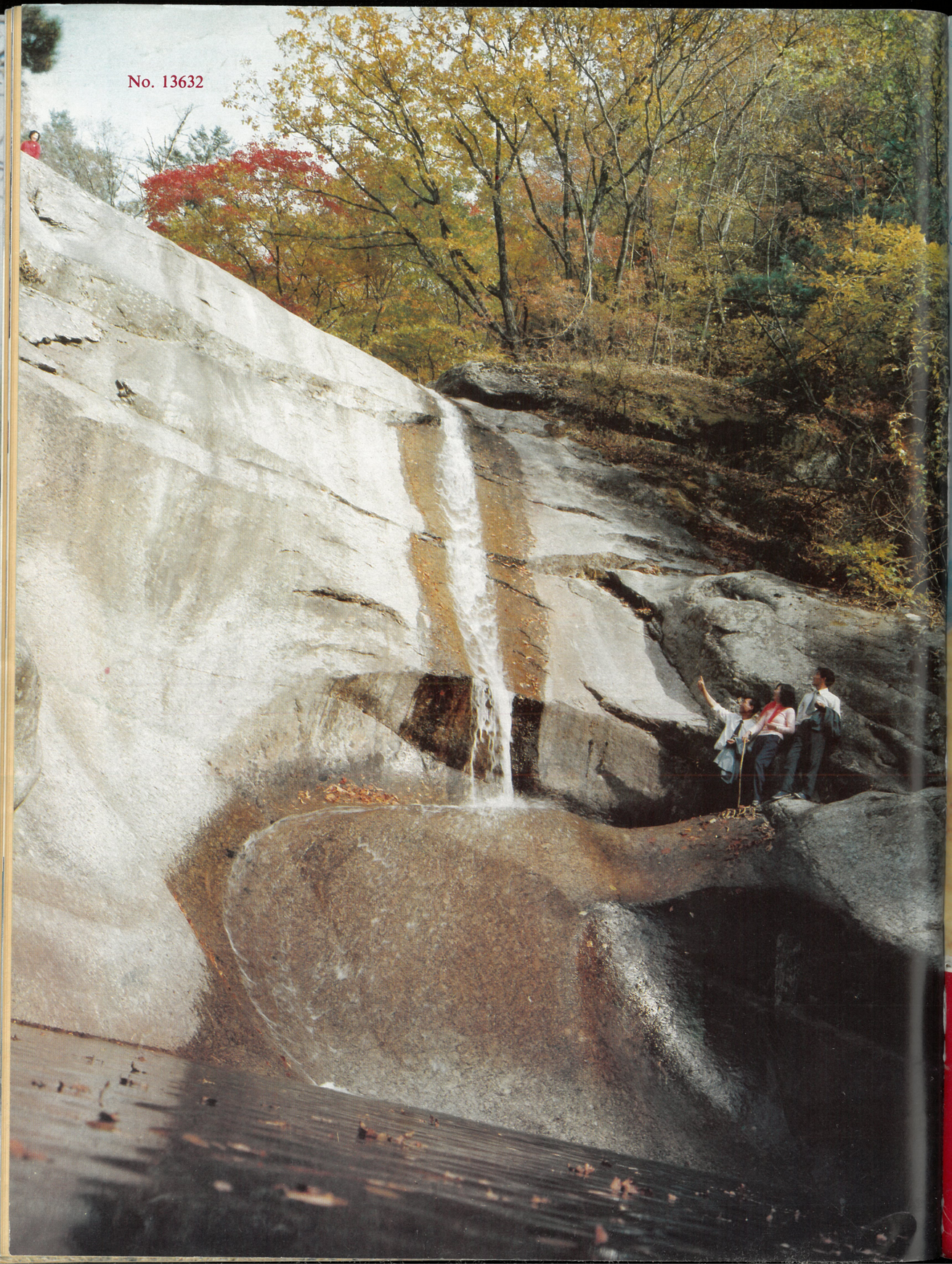
No. 29878

Let us firmly rally together in a grand national united front and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo!

STACK 3

PER. SEC.
DEC 3 1 1982
NYPL

No. 13632



No. 4 (96) 1982

Women OF KOREA